

MOTION DAY IN COURT.

Formal Matters Before Judge Zane and Bartch.

THAT BURT BABY CASE.

The Defendant Expects to the Referee's Report.

New Suits Commenced—A Number of Judgments Entered—Proceedings Before the Justices and Commissioners—Orders Made—Court Notes.

Judges Zane and Bartch both sat in the Third district court yesterday and disposed of a large amount of business, mostly of a routine kind. The following cases were taken by Judge Zane:

THE BURT BABY CASE.

The report of the referee in the case of Helen M. Burt vs. A. J. Burt, involving the custody of the child Wallace Burt, came up. Leave was granted the defendant to file bill of exceptions.

L. A. Scott Elliott vs. Geo. C. Whitmore et al., hearing for contempt, set for July 29.

Geo. Taylor vs. Salt Lake city et al., new trial set for July 29.

The People vs. Utah Slaughterhouse company, charged with maintaining a public nuisance. Given till June 29 to plead.

Executors of A. St. J. Newberry vs. J. H. Newberry, motion to set aside dismissal and reinstatement case opposed. Leave to file an amended answer granted.

Froiseth vs. Peterson; hearing of motion set for July 29.

B. A. Fitting vs. United States Mutual Accident Insurance association; submission of bill of exceptions on appeal sustained by Arthur Pratt vs. E. J. Larson. Motion for new trial set for July 29.

Martin Larson vs. the Tintile Iron company. Thirty days additional stay granted to file statement for a new trial.

Winder vs. Ward, Ross & Bacon added as party defendants and complaint amended.

Helena Guldberg vs. H. A. Ferguson; demurrers withdrawn and twenty days to answer.

TO QUIET TITLE.

The suit of J. J. Montague vs. George McCarroll was argued. The suit was brought to quiet title to twenty acres of land east of the penitentiary. Lewis & Williams argued for the plaintiff and Pierce & Brown for the defendant.

The point at issue was as to the validity of a power of attorney given under the homestead act prior to the issuance of patent. The plaintiff claimed under such an instrument, and the defendant rested his claim on title direct from the petitioner. The court held the power of attorney was void, and the case went off on this decision. Exceptions were taken and proffer of further evidence made in view of an appeal. Decree for defendant quieting title made.

BEFORE JUDGE BARTCH.

A Long List of Motions Disposed of Yesterday.

Boulah A. Bentley vs. John J. Bynon, administrator et al.; on motion of F. C. Richards, attorney for the plaintiff, judgment was ordered amended to correspond with verdict by insertion of forfeiture of lease.

George W. Oglesby vs. A. J. White et al.; on motion of Jones & Schroeder for the plaintiff, the complaint was amended by striking out defendant W. D. Armstrong, wrongly made a party therein.

George M. Scott vs. Salt Lake Rock company; on motion of Bennett, Marshall & Bradley, attorneys for the plaintiff, ordered that defendant be set aside and summons withdrawn for correct service.

W. B. Richards vs. John M. Cannon, et al.; leave granted to amend complaint by inserting:

Arion Koyser vs. John Morgan, et al.; Mr. Critchlow stated that defendant consents to the withdrawal of demurrer. Five days granted to answer.

Fritz Blegen vs. A. J. Norrell et al.; set for hearing Monday, Aug. 7.

Young vs. F. B. Stephens et al.; statement on motion for a new trial settled. Motion for a new trial overruled.

George Young vs. Deming. This was the celebrated Summit county recorder's suit. By consent ordered defendant entitled to hold office and the plaintiff agrees to dismiss suit.

Scott Elliott vs. Whittemore; ten days additional time given to file transcript on appeal from final judgment.

Joseph Coblenz et al. vs. Driver Mercantile company; Attorney Westervelt for the intervenor, entered demurrer to the complaint of Albion B. Smith. Demurrer overruled.

Stephen Hays vs. Harvey Hardy et al.; decree of foreclosure ordered.

Utah National bank vs. H. P. Mason et al. All allegations admitted except attorney's fee of 10 per cent. Charles Baldwin, attorney, sworn and gave testimony as to the reasonableness of fees. Court ordered fees of 10 per cent.

Abraham Hunter vs. Harriet Hunter; ordered to show cause for temporary alimony and attorney's fees. Ordered by consent \$25 attorney fee and \$10 per week from store in lieu of money. Attorney fee payable at once and first week of alimony payable immediately.

Utah National bank vs. Theo. Burmeister et al. All allegations admitted except the amount of attorney's fees. Ten per cent. awarded.

Frank E. McQuinn vs. E. E. Mernan. Five days to return amended answer.

Accounts of United States Commissioner Harmer Pratt were approved for half year ending June 30, 1893.

William Wainwright vs. Elizabeth Fuller et al.; demurrer withdrawn and ten days to answer.

William Wainwright vs. Elizabeth Fuller et al.; decree of foreclosure granted by consent.

Elijah Sells and company vs. W. H. Lyon et al.; motion to strike out amended complaint agreed and submitted.

Salt Lake Building and Loan association vs. John Green et al.; demurrer to complaint withdrawn and twenty days to answer.

Taylor, Romney and Armstrong vs. Sandberg Furniture company; court ordered judgment to be entered by default against all defendants but J. O. H. Lundquist.

The Zang Brewing company vs. Dan Quinlan; judgment entered as per stipulation.

S. W. Morrison et al. vs. D. W. Gamble et al.; demurrer withdrawn.

Court adjourned until August 7.

New Suits Commenced.

The suit of Elizabeth P. Davis vs. Sydney W. Darke administrator of the estate of the late William Fuller, and Heber Young was entered in the Third district court yesterday. The action is brought to recover \$1,000 on a promissory note, bearing date of March 1, 1892, and payable one year after in favor of Mrs. Davis, and signed by Heber Young and William Fuller. The complaint alleges that the claim was duly and lawfully presented to the administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Fuller and that he neglected same. Interest is paid on the note to August 12, 1893.

D. H. Shuman has begun suit in the Third district court against George W. Jenkins and James P. Nelson to collect \$470.15 balance of a promissory note in favor of J. H. Truman & Son at six months date from April 23, 1892. Shuman is now the owner of the note and he prays for judgment for the amount with interest from October 25, 1892, at 10 per cent per annum.

Judgments Entered.

Judgments were entered in the Third district court yesterday:

The Fred Furniture Company vs. W. H. Groesbeck and Cassius M. Carr for

the plaintiff for the sum of \$219.33 and \$5 costs.

The Utah National Bank vs. H. P. Mason, George C. Kidder and Russell W. Kidder trading as Mason, Kidder & Co., for the plaintiff in the sum of \$11.39 and \$5 costs.

S. W. Darke, administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Shelton, vs. Heber Young for the plaintiff, by default, in the sum of \$1,385.33 and \$50 costs.

Henry Dinwiddie Furniture company vs. the Sandberg Furniture company; for the plaintiff, by default, for \$307.45 and \$35 costs.

Taylor, Romney, Armstrong company vs. the Sandberg Furniture company, a corporation, and J. C. Sandberg, John E. Olsen and Peter A. Ohlin; for the plaintiff, for \$1,491.95 and \$45 costs.

Commissioners and Justices.

Judgment was entered by default in Judge Gee's court yesterday as follows:

Salt Lake Equitable Co-op. vs. Professor Cedarstrom, \$31.38 for goods sold and delivered.

Salt Lake Equitable Co-op. vs. Mrs. R. Scott, \$4.92.

Salt Lake Equitable Co-op. vs. John Beckstead, \$54.85 for goods sold and delivered.

Salt Lake Equitable Co-op. vs. W. E. Hewten, \$10.45 for goods sold and delivered.

Commissioner C. W. Hall rendered judgment in favor of George Buckle against Eli Scarlett for \$32, balance owing on a promissory note.

The following suits were started in Commissioner Hall's court yesterday:

C. H. Robinson vs. L. N. Smith, to recover \$80 on an open account. Salt Lake Hardware company vs. L. Bartolini, to recover \$5.30 for merchandise.

P. B. Fredrickson vs. L. L. Cheatem, for \$40 for conversion of a wagon.

The case of J. W. McElvain vs. Charles Boulter has been transferred from Justice Christie's to Justice Hall's court.

The amount claimed is \$111.55, for services as an expert accountant.

Suit was entered by T. C. Waltenstiel vs. Wellington Spofford, to collect \$8, the amount of a cigar bill, in Justice Hall's court.

Probate Court.

Judge Blair made orders in the probate court yesterday as follows:

Estate of Jessie E. Jack; hearing on final account and petition for final distribution came on; proof of posting notice and of publication approved. J. P. Jack sworn and examined; order made approving and allowing account; decree of final distribution made and final discharge of J. P. Jack, executor.

Estate of John J. Smith; hearing on petition for probate of will dismissed and order made setting Saturday, Aug. 5 at 10 a. m. to hear petition for probate of will.

Estate of Elizabeth Brunker, hearing on final account and petition for distribution came on; proof of publication and posting notices approved, Isabella Brunker sworn and examined; order made approving account and final distribution.

Estate of Fanny Y. Thatcher; decree of due and legal notice to creditors made.

Estate of Orlando D. Hovey; continued Tuesday, Aug. 15 at 10 a. m.

Estate and guardianship of John E. Nelson et al. minors, continued to Saturday, Aug. 20 at 10 a. m.

Estate of Maria Pfeiffer, continued to Saturday, Aug. 20 at 10 a. m.

Estate of Rachel Seamen, final discharge of Samuel H. Hill administrator ordered.

Estate of John Larson; hearing on citation dismissed.

Court Notes.

Monday July 24, being a legal territorial holiday, Pioneer's day, neither the district or the justices' or commissioners' courts will be in session. The probate court will not meet till Tuesday and the county court will hold a session on Wednesday. Judge Zane will sit in the Third district court again on Tuesday.

Judge Bartch will not hold court again until Tuesday, Aug. 7.

L. L. Baker the man who was discharged from the accusation of having stolen bullion from the Marsac mill went last evening with his wife.

Ladd the one who was held in \$1,000 bonds on a similar charge is at the penitentiary. He has made no effort to get bonds.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

Silver's best friend, Coin.

Don't forget the Red Men's excursion and picnic to Castella Springs July 24, 1893. Train leaves Rio Grande Western depot 8 a. m., stopping at Jordan Narrows, Lehi, American Fork, Provo, Pleasant Grove and Springville. Returning leave Castella at 3:30 and 9 p. m. Round trip \$1.25, children 65 cents. Tickets for women of the train. See small bills for programme.

SPEND A DAY AT GARFIELD BEACH TOMORROW.

Trains every hour; grand balloon ascension and parachute jump; bathing never better.

A Fleeting Opportunity.

It is with much regret that THE HERALD publishes the following letter, which will shortly put a stop to the educational enterprise just inaugurated by the Utah Britannica Co. The offer which this company makes for introducing the complete Encyclopedia Britannica is certainly the most remarkable literary offer ever made to the people of Utah, and its continuance cannot but result in the most beneficial way to our citizens. We well posted man usually makes the most of his opportunities, and with such a fascinating and instructive library in the homes of our people, not only would every citizen be possessed of the best possible means for self-information upon every topic which interests him, but the growing generation would naturally be led into a higher plane of thought and into a broader field of action.

160-174 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL., July 19, 1893.

The Utah Britannica Co., Dooly Block, Salt Lake City.

GENTLEMEN—We beg to inform you that on account of the general financial depression we have been obliged to close our factory, and will be unable to ship you the car load of Encyclopaedias for which you have just given us an order. Please discontinue all newspaper advertisements and instruct your agents to take no orders at introductory rates except for sets which you may now have on hand, for when we do resume publication it will be to furnish books at regular prices only.

Respectfully,

THE WEBBER COMPANY, Britannica Publishers.

Gold-Dogs ought to subscribe for Coin.

To my friends and other parties visiting the fair: They will find it greatly to their advantage to stop at the Calumet hotel at Grand crossing. Street cars running to and from the fair every five minutes—for 5 cent fare. The house is new, neatly furnished and first-class rooms for \$1 per day, with a good restaurant in connection. The manager, Mr. C. W. Blodgett, is a first-class hotel man, and is personally acquainted with a great many of our people. Having stopped with Mr. Blodgett while visiting the fair, I know whereof I speak, and can cheerfully recommend his house. For any further information apply to Utah building.

O. P. HATCH, Woods Cross.

Reduced rates to Ogden, Geneva, Provo and all other points on the line, via Rio Grande Western railway.

Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. A. L. Armstrong, an old druggist, and a prominent citizen of this enterprising town, says: "I sell some forty different kinds of cough medicines, but have never in my experience sold so much of any one article as I have of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. All who use it say it is the most perfect remedy for cough, cold, consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs they have ever tried. It is a specific for croup and whooping cough. It will relieve a cough in one day, and contains no opiates. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept."

GREAT ELECTRICAL AGE.

What Is Seen in a Visit to the Fair.

WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.

It Really Seems as if Nothing Is Now Impossible.

The Uses to Which Electricity Can Be Applied Seem Marvellous—Some of Many Inventions One Can See in the Great Electrical Building.

Correspondence of THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, July 19.—I have always known that electricity was a wonderful agent, but I have never respected it as much as I have since I paid a visit to the electricity building at the World's fair.

What cannot be done by electricity is not worth doing. I am not of the opinion that nothing is impossible, now that electricity is so well understood; there is nothing to which it cannot be applied.

You can smelt iron, refine gold, purify silver, run a train of cars, perform a surgical operation, cure a sick man, restore life, cook food, transmit power, make light, take photographs, write letters, record speech, or do anything imaginable. It will bridge space and abbreviate time. It used to be that time waited for no one. Now the old man has got to get up and dust to keep up with the age, owing to the use of electricity.

The other evening I was walking down one of the principal thoroughfares of the exposition grounds, when I saw a car with four horse carriage, minus the horses. It was an ordinary looking vehicle, such as you see going along the streets of Salt Lake almost every day. It was making good time and carrying eight passengers. The driver sat in the seat with his foot on a button, one hand on a lever and his finger on a push button. He pressed the button with his finger to warn pedestrians to get out of the road; he lifted up his foot, pulled the lever, and the carriage stopped. As it passed along you could not tell the difference between it and an ordinary car, except that the thing went along without horses. As the Chinaman said, "No push, no pull."

People stood and watched the strange vehicle go by with wonder and amazement.

When it stopped the crowd congregated, but it was not long until they discovered that it was an electric carriage.

A little while after I saw a car, which was located under the back springs; under the back seat, out of sight, there was a storage battery; motion was given to the back wheels by means of an ordinary cog wheel and axle.

When you examined it. The driver sat in his seat, pressed his foot on the button, and by pressing it the carriage would go backward or forward.

By means of a wheel in front of him enabled him to direct the course of the carriage as he pleased. It will run eight miles an hour and after traveling all day, it is as fresh in the evening as in the morning. A jaded horse is an impossibility with a vehicle of this kind.

In the electricity building they have all manner of electrical machinery and appliances. In one booth I noticed a telegraph instrument at which the operator sat and wrote the message on a sheet of letter paper, and at the other end of the line was an instrument that recorded the message in exactly the same handwriting, duplicating every dot and flourish of the operator. They have a system of communication so perfect now, by means of electricity, that you can talk to a man 100 miles away, not only hear his voice but see his countenance, and although a long distance separates you in the living presence of the man with whom you are conversing. Another booth illustrates the method of sending messages across the sea; this is now done automatically. A machine prints the message, sends it and transcribes it at the other end. The operator merely feeds and delivers it.

They also cook by electricity, and do things unobtainable in any other way. In one section of this great building is a booth devoted to the electric cooking apparatus. An ordinary flat iron is heated by pressing a button and the good housewife can regulate the heat and iron all day without its getting cold. While she is ironing she can press another button, and the teakettle boils; another button, and the oven is heated and the bread baked; another button and her meat commences fry; in fact a whole meal can be prepared by electricity and no heat communicated to the room.

Electric heaters are provided for cold weather so that the room can be heated comfortably warm, and the same heat is retained for every hour out of the twenty-four. To say that they have got this down to perfection, is drawing it mild.

Electricity is now applied to surgical instruments. They can take off a man's leg by electricity, or pull a tooth, and he does not feel the pain, and the operation is not only performed with despatch but it is neatly and scientifically done. If a man's food does not digest, they can drop a small incandescent light into his stomach and see what is the trouble with his digestive organs.

A nickel in the slot machine that will black your boots, is one of the astonishing novelties of the electric show. Surprising as it may seem, the machine is a success. You take a seat on a chair, drop a nickel in the slot, and up comes the blacking and a brush, which gives your boots a coat. If your boots are dirty a brush cleans them off after the blacking is applied, another brush gives them a polish that would make the most expert human boot black sick with envy. A bell rings one minute before the machine is ready to quit, so that you will be sure to have the job done on time. The inventor of the boot blacking machine is now at work on an automatic shaving machine that will make shaving a delight and joy forever.

The transmission of power by electricity is here most perfectly illustrated. It is possible to transmit power with very little loss, in fact the loss is scarcely perceptible. This is a feature that will interest western people, especially Utah people, as there are many places in our mountains where it is possible to develop great power, but as it is frequently in inaccessible localities, the power goes to waste. By means of electricity this power can be conveyed any distance and applied in any manner desired.

Electricity is generally being made use of as a motive power, and in no part of the country can it be better applied than in Utah. With our numerous mountain streams capable of developing great power, it is possible by means of electricity to bring it all under control. Many of the canyon streams surrounding Salt Lake and Ogden could easily be made to develop a great many thousand horse power. And I am inclined to believe that the time is not far distant when much of this power which is now going to waste, will be conveyed by means of electric wires to business and commercial centers, and there be made use of, taking the place of steam to drive factories, mills and other important industries that will tend to develop the country. The application of electricity has been brought to such perfection that it is now only a question of the cost of its production that prevents it from being brought into general use. Water is the cheapest power known, and from what I can learn I am satisfied that there is no part of the country where electricity could be put to better use than in Utah.

In conversation with a leading electric engineer the other day, he said that the generation of electricity by steam was expensive, yet in many cases it was cheaper to generate electricity by steam and distribute the power by means of electric wires than it was for each small factory to maintain a separate steam power. He said that where water could be brought into use as a generative power that there was no question but that electricity was the best means to utilize the power. When I told him of some of our mountain streams and the way they were located, convenient to commercial cen-

ters, he said that the day was not far distant when every particle of power these streams could develop would be made use of and transmitted to factories, and keep many men employed all the year around.

He spoke of the economy of electric power in mining. He said that no power that could be developed was so economical as in mining operations as electricity. It was so easily conveyed, and often power was required in inconvenient places, therefore it was the best agent known for working mines. The electric drill, which by the way, is a Utah invention, I am told is designed to revolutionize mining operations. It is so effective and rapid that the hardest rock can be drilled and mined with ease, and speed is a great factor in economic mining.

There are a great many things in this great electric building, to which I would like to call attention, but I have not the time to devote to it, as an accurate description of the many electrical devices here on exhibition, would require several days of careful, painstaking study. I would advise everyone, however, who desires to keep up with the age, not to neglect the electric building when they visit the exposition.

HAL GREEN.

The Wildest River in the World.

Were it not for a decided difference in the color of the water you would never know when the Atlantic is left and the Rio de la Plata entered. The high-rolling, white-capped billows of the same, and no land in visible, for the great river which James Diaz de Solis discovered is 125 miles wide at its mouth, though an average depth of only fifty feet. Sebastian Cabot, who arrived in the year 1520, soon after the natives had murdered poor Don Solis, dubbed it River of Silver, not on account of its color, which depicts have won for it the more appropriate name of Golden River or River of Chocolate, but because he had wrested quantities of silver from the Indians who carried it in the morning.

He imagined that an abundance of precious metal remained in the vicinity. In point of fact the terms Argentina and Rio de la Plata—both meaning the same thing with reference to silver—are misnomers for no metals of any sort, precious or otherwise, are found along the banks of the mighty stream or anywhere near it, and the scanty argentiferous deposits in the hills of the interior have never been worked. The Indians aforesaid probably obtained the silver which so excited Spanish cupidity from Peru and Bolivia by some primitive method of lateral commerce known only to themselves. To this day metals do not figure in the export of the adjacent countries—Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina, but such prosaic articles as hides and tallow, horns, wool, preserved and refrigerated meat, etc.—for their wealth lies solely in grazing facilities and fertile soil.—Philadelphia Record.

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O. P. Pratt, general agent for Coin.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

A School Trustee Comes to Grief.

HE USED PUBLIC FUNDS.

The Examination Held Before Commissioner Pratt Yesterday.

A Quarrel on the Avenue Aired by the Police Court—Minor Offenders Fined by Judge Gee—Sent to the Reform School.

C. G. Johnson was arraigned in Commissioner Pratt's court yesterday morning on the charge of embezzlement. Johnson was trustee of the Fourth school district and was also treasurer of the Co-op store at Murray. It appeared that at times he had been in the habit of using the money belonging to the Co-op store for school purposes, and again when the school treasury was flush he would use that money in the business of the Co-op. This loose way of handling a trust fund was not productive of good results, as it now appears that Johnson in his school accounts is \$185.22 short, and it has not been shown that the treasury of the Co-op is in any ahead. The prisoner was held in \$300 bonds during the preliminary hearing. The bond was furnished.

BEFORE JUSTICE GEE.

A Quarrel on the Avenue—Minor Offenders Fined.

The day in the police court presented besides a few small cases one case exciting some interest—that of Eva Wise, colored.

Gus Anderson, Richard Coon and James Kennell were fined the usual \$5 for plain drunks.

Thomas Anderson, arrested for obtaining a meal under false pretenses from E. L. Hughes, was found guilty and fined \$5.

N. Carter was tried on the charge of vagrancy for living in the house of ill fame of Miss May on Franklin avenue, was found guilty and sent up for fifteen days. John Green, his partner in the case, will be tried on Tuesday.

The case of Eva Wise, colored, charged with using abusive language toward Emma Williams, was taken up at 2 o'clock. The defendant came into court with a resplendent smile on her face and clothed in more resplendent raiment. On being called to the stand the prosecuting witness swore that the defendant made faces at her and laughed at her and called her names. The defendant, however, swore that her remarks were excused in abusiveness by the complainant. Several other witnesses were called, one of whom testified that she did not pay any attention to quarrels on "the avenue," as there were quarrels going on there all the time. There was a great deal of undignified sparring between counsel, and finally the court determined that both of the women were in the wrong and fined

the defendant \$10 and the prosecuting witness \$2.50.

The bonds of several prostitutes, amounting to \$81.50, were declared forfeited.

Sent to the Reform School.

Albert Willman, a youth of fourteen who had previously been convicted of stealing a pair of shoes, was committed to the reform school by Judge Zane yesterday.

GRAND CONCERT AT SALT LAKE.

Mr. Weihe and Mr. Arnold to Appear on the Same Programme.

There is something small about the Saltair people. When they set out to do a thing they do it on a grand scale.

Usually one violinist of Willard Weihe's reputation is considered sufficient for any programme. Not so with the Saltair folks, who no sooner contracted with Mr. Weihe than they set out to engage Mr. Hubert Arnold, who has aroused considerable of a following among our musical circles.

This "double" action created considerable alarm among the one-horse concert managers, who could not conceive the idea of placing two artists of such pronounced merit on the same programme. These fussy people started out to get a petition asking that the Saltair people be restrained from giving their patrons too much of a good thing.

Mr. Weihe was somewhat affected at first, but when he met Mr. Arnold, and found that the "pugilistic contest" was the invention of a pugnacious meddler and busybody whose musical horizon is not broad enough to bring any two musical stars in conjunction without all the recreation of a high order and help to educate the masses to a better appreciation of the divine art.

In addition to Mr. Weihe and Arnold, the Metropolitan quartette will be present. This excellent musical organization is composed of Bert Havens, R. J. Thomas, Mr. Cromett and Willard Squires.

Mrs. Bessie Dean Allison is also engaged to sing a solo, and there is a prospect that R. C. Easton will be present.

Professor A. Pederson is the director and accompanist.

Mrs. Nellie Druse Pugaley